

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1895.

NUMBER 10

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa D. Manoel, No. 8, and Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel. CHARLES F. ANCELL, Actg. Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
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Rua das Laranjeiras.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Office and residence: Rua do Marinho No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office 22, Rua de Quitanda: Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler: chronic diseases; employs the physiatric method and massage. Rua da Uruguyana 47-51, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDAUER, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

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The service and kitchen are of the best.

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### RESTAURANT

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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Dr. Carlos Rudolfo von Schoeler

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Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
Carlos Pereira Leal Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

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Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized by Decree No. 594, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital .. .. £1,500,000  
Realized do .. .. " 900,000  
Reserve fund .. .. " 900,000

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

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Caixa do Correio, 291.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of  
the following:

COHEN, or RAPOPORT, LEAH: when last heard of (Au-  
gust, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,

do. ANTONIO FRANCESCO,

do. THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo  
da Patria, Niteroi, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de  
Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,  
Acting British Consul General.

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

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NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an  
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment  
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
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Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-  
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure  
prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-  
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever  
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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA. .... No. 75 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-  
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AND

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Otard, Dupuy & Co. ....	171,556
J. Denis, Hy, Mounié & Co. ....	129,408
Pinet, Castillon & Co. ....	109,334
Planat & Co. ....	103,389
Renault & Co. ....	98,731
Boutelleau & Co. ....	94,413
Imbert & Co. ....	71,364
Th. Hine & Co. ....	66,858
Barnett & Elchagaray. ....	66,465
G. Martineau. ....	57,340
F. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères. ....	57,159
Tricoche & Co. ....	56,579
Commandon & Co. ....	55,539
La Grande Marque. ....	46,127
J. Duret & Co. ....	36,943
Dubois Frères & Cagnion. ....	36,198
Société Centrale. ....	32,705
E. Remy, Martin & Co. ....	30,977
J. Rizat. ....	29,745
Angier Frères & Co. ....	28,231
Riviere Gardat & Co. ....	27,278
Other Shippers. ....	1,266,661
TOTAL. ....	4,248,900

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## ALVES NOGUEIRA &amp; Co.

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
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All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

From The Review of the River Plate, Feb. 18th.

## THE ADVERSE VERDICT.

President Cleveland's decision upon the boundary  
question between Argentina and Brazil has given  
us an opportunity of gauging the depth of real  
generosity and nobility of feeling possessed by the  
Argentine nation, by noting the spirit and manner  
in which the people have accepted the adverse  
verdict.

And we are glad to be able to place on record  
that, on the whole, both Brazilians and Argentines  
having behaved in a dignified and friendly manner  
the former by restricting to very moderate limits  
their paeans of victory, and showing quite an un-  
usual amount of tenderness for the feelings of their  
opponents, the latter by accepting the verdict as  
final, and congratulating both themselves and their  
rivals upon the removal of the last vestige of any  
cause for ill-feeling or resentment between them.

Some discordant notes have, however, been  
struck, as was perhaps to be expected, notably by  
a daily contemporary whose bad taste has allowed  
him to go so far as to insinuate that President  
Cleveland's verdict was biased by the fact that the  
commercial relations between the United States  
and Brazil are more important than between that  
country and Argentina, and by "the venal and  
egoistic judgment which characterises North  
American diplomacy in matters of this kind."

For an Argentine contemporary to accuse any  
other nation of venality or egotism is indeed a case  
of the pot calling the kettle black, these being  
notoriously the besetting sins of his own country-  
men, and we can only classify as evidence of the  
most intense and unlimited ill-breeding the insin-  
uation that President Cleveland was guided by  
anything but the spirit of the highest and most  
honorable impartiality in arriving at his final  
decision upon a question, the arbitration of which  
came to him in virtue of his office, as a heritage  
from his predecessor.

Fortunately for the honor and dignity of the  
Argentine nation the feeling of the majority of  
educated Argentines, far from being in sympathy  
with that expressed by the contemporary in ques-  
tion, is that, if any error was committed with  
respect to the 1,200 leagues of unpopulated ter-  
ritory which is now Brazilian *de jure*, as it has been  
all along *de facto*, it was in submitting the matter  
to arbitration at all, instead of gracefully yielding  
the point long ago in accordance with the treaties  
of 1750 and 1777.

In *La Nación* of 9th inst. is published a com-  
munication over the signature of C. A. Aldao,  
which deals exhaustively with the question, and  
the perusal of which we warmly recommend to  
those who desire to understand the dispute which  
is now happily and honorably settled, and nobody  
who takes the trouble to look into the matter in-  
telligently will fail to endorse the writer's dictum  
that "any man of honor to whom the case was  
submitted would have decided as did President  
Cleveland."

This is the conviction of educated Argentines  
who are above the meanness of quarrelling with  
the judge after the verdict has been given, or of  
throwing mud at the diplomatist to whom the  
defence of Argentina's interests had been entrusted,  
because that verdict was against us.

It is at any rate a matter for mutual congratula-  
tion that all cause for dispute between Brazil and  
Argentina has now disappeared, and we hope that  
all pending boundary questions with neighboring  
nations may be as bloodlessly and honorably  
settled.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1895.

WE regret to note that the protest of the coffee exporters, which appeared in our last issue, has had no other effect than to confirm the schemes of the *guia* speculators. The minister of finance and the representatives of the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have combined upon an arrangement by which the interests of the speculators are to be protected. The custom-house will therefore continue to exact *guias* until those outstanding are exhausted, and then we presume something else will be done. In the meantime the whole 11 per cent will be collected on the coffee now coming in, plus the 4 per cent *guias*, plus the premiums the speculators are able to "squeeze" out of the exports. The business is clearly a swindle, and we can not understand how the minister of finance has been deceived by it. No one is unaware of the fact that under this arrangement coffee will be paying export duties twice, and but few are ignorant of the fact that the imposition is being carried out wholly in the interests of a syndicate of speculators who have secured all the *guias* in the market. The open protection of this syndicate is not only irregular and scandalous, but it is giving rise to charges not at all creditable to the reputation of the officials concerned. It is clearly impossible to overlap the two methods of collecting the export duty without confusion and loss. The honest, common-sense method would have been for the two states to take up all outstanding *guias* on a certain date, returning the money received on them. The new method would then have had a fair start, and there would have been no confusion. The Brazilian official, however, never pays back a tax if he can help it, and would plunge the treasury into a labyrinth of difficulties rather than do so. And so he will try to liquidate the old system in conjunction with the new, notwithstanding the fact that it will cause endless confusion and heavy loss. To protect a few speculators, they will treat most unjustly a class of men who are bringing millions into the country every year. Brazil is practically dependent upon its coffee industry; without it the government could not continue on present lines a single year. And yet, they are willing to overtax the product, and to treat the men who buy it with scant courtesy, simply because they think that the foreigner is paying the bill. But it is a long road which has no turn. The high prices which coffee has yielded during the past few years—prices which are augmented, be it understood, by the taxes and charges imposed upon it in this market—is encouraging the development of coffee planting all over the world. In Mexico, Africa, Borneo and south eastern Asia new districts are being opened, and in Java and Ceylon many old planters are again turning their attention to its production. The greediness of the Brazilian tax-gatherer is sure to prejudice his own returns sooner or later. It remains to be noted that the compromise agreed upon has not yet been ratified by the two state governments affected, and it may transpire that it will yet fall through. Should it be confirmed, however, the coffee merchants ought to contest it in the courts. Paying a duty twice is a matter to which no one ought to consent.

AN unfortunate traveller, to whom patience and long suffering are among the cardinal virtues, wants us to say something against the sanitary precautions enforced at Porto das Caixas. But what can we say? There is a newspaper born epidemic of *cholera do paz* at Campos and in various neighboring places. It is a weak, half-witted little epidemic, vindictive enough to punish those who stuff themselves with the half-ripened fruits of this sodden season, but merciful enough to spare us all the penalties we so richly deserve. It is an epidemic which has spread here and there without any traceable means of infection, and has failed to appear where the opportunities were best for its propagation. If it is cholera, then all the world, except the fools, knows that its germs are conveyed in food and water, or by persons actually in contact with the sick. The cholera germ is not a gas, nor has it wings, nor does it leap upon the unsuspecting traveller who chances to pass near its dwelling-place. With the *cholera do paz*, however, it is quite different. It is a plague of most malignant origin. It is governed by no scientific laws, and it is amenable to no ordinary scientific treatment. Observation and study are useless, for it changes its form and attributes as often as its inventors desire. It revels in the closely packed boxes of passengers who sit by on frightened express trains; it takes up its abode on the roofs, sides and floors of railway coaches, and in the clothing of the passengers themselves. And it takes to the woods, like its patron saint, every time a man appears armed with a squirt gun. It is a strange little sprite—this Brazilian *bacillus*; Dr. Koch would never be able to recognize it. And yet, according to our informant, it is playing sad havoc with the good people who come over from Campos for a breath of fresh air. At Porto das Caixas they are "hung up" for two or three hours, where they are disinfected, fumigated, washed, aired, insulted, abused, and made to feel that cholera can not be half so bad as its prevention. One of the experiences through which they must go, is worthy of record. They are driven into large waiting rooms, where they are compelled to strip to the skin. A towel is given them to hide their blushes, and then their clothes are taken away to the oven for a roasting. A half hour, or more, are they compelled to wait in this unpleasant predicament, before their clothes are returned to them, limp, soiled, stained and rumpled. And you must treat your tormentors with signal courtesy all the time, or dire penalties will surely follow. If a lady receives a pair of trousers, a linen coat and a soft hat, she must put them on and compliment the attendant, or she will run the risk of being locked up in one of Vespasiano's refrigerators as a *sebastianista*. The *Paz* and the sanitary authorities never make mistakes.

THE Uruguayan government having failed to thoroughly investigate the complaints against the Flores Island quarantine station, and the government of Brazil having failed to provide the accessories admitted to be necessary at Ilha Grande, we desire to again call attention to the need of concerted action against these abuses among the commercial nations of the world. As we have before said, quarantine is almost the last obstruction to free intercourse between nations which has not been placed under the control of international laws. It is almost the last penalty which one nation inflicts upon the citizens of another without incurring responsibilities for the injuries committed. Until lately it has been universally believed that quarantine is the only means available to prevent the importation of an infectious disease, but it is now admitted among the most enlightened nations that it not only fails to stay the progress of a virulent epidemic, but that simpler local sanitary measures are far more efficacious. England has suffered far less from these epidemic visitations since local sanitary control was established, than she did when her defence was entrusted to quarantine restrictions. And to-day the countries where quarantines are most rigidly enforced, are the very ones which suffer most from epidemic diseases. The experience of these nations condemns their absurd precautions and ought to convince them of the necessity of adopting some better recourse. Instead of this, they are redoubling their restrictions, and are

carrying their antiquated theories so far that it is no longer possible to submit to them without protest. Of late years the restrictions imposed by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have been so extended and intensified, that travelling on this coast has become a torture, and commerce a labyrinth of risks and losses. Indirectly the citizens of these countries are the principal losers, for their quarantines increase the costs of their imported goods, diminish their income from exported products and from travel, and check the current of immigration. They believe, of course, that the losses fall wholly upon the foreigners, for they can not trace the indirect influence of such restrictions upon travel and trade. With that phase of the question, however, we have nothing to do. What we wish to emphasize just here is the fact that the excessive and unjust quarantine restrictions enforced on this coast, are causing an immense prejudice to commerce and are even imperilling the lives of those who are violently subjected to them. At Flores Island typhoid fever has again and again appeared, because of the terribly unsanitary condition of the place. Its filthiness is simply phenomenal, and it is risking one's life to be shut up in it whenever it happens to be crowded. Many and bitter complaints have been made, not only against its wretched accommodations, but against the miserable food supplied, but all to no purpose. The purveyor is making money out of the place, and he evidently shares it with those who might correct his abuses. At Martin Garcia the accommodations are better, but the impositions of the purveyors are the same. And at Ilha Grande, the accommodations are ample, but they appear to be always in a state of unreadiness and disorder, and no one is inclined to do anything. The worst feature of the last-named place is the cowardice of its director and doctor, who are apparently more concerned to keep free of infection than to afford relief. The inhuman neglect with which the sick are treated is enough to rouse the whole civilized world against the place, and will more than warrant a demand that these quarantine stations shall be administered in accordance with established international rules. And more than that, to repress the abuses common at the River Plate and at Ilha Grande, doctors of experience only should be employed and all expenses should be for account of the government imposing the quarantine. Take away the youth and inexperience which are making such terrible havoc with their experiments, guesses and vanity, and take away the fat profits which the purveyors are deriving from their wretched speculations, and we may then hope for better things.

THE circumstance that there is a large territory in Argentina called Misiones, the name applied to the now extinct settlements of the Jesuits, seems to have created much confusion in regard to the district of the same name recently awarded to Brazil by President Cleveland. The *Buenos Aires Standard* evidently considers that the whole district occupied by the old Jesuit missions, or *reducciones*, was involved in this dispute and has now been awarded to Brazil. In discussing the question the *Standard* branches out into a panegyric of the Jesuit experiment and tells us that "Misiones possesses an interest beyond the reach of North American impartiality, and which neither the jealousies of race nor the disputes of diplomacy can ever destroy." And the *Southern Cross* also was at first more than inclined to fall into the same error, as it condemned the transfer of territory settled by Spanish Jesuits and occupied by their famous missions, to another race. The old Jesuit experiment is certainly a fascinating subject, and its fate is justly entitled to our sympathy, but it is quite foreign to the subject before us. The Jesuit *reducciones* and the territory in dispute between Brazil and Argentina, are not one and the same. The Brazilian "Misiones" is a rough, unsettled piece of territory a long distance above the district occupied by the Jesuits at the time of their expulsion. There is not a trace of Jesuit occupation in the whole territory, for they never established a "mission" within its limits. Then as to-day it was covered with forests of *ilex paraguensis*, some open camps at its upper extremity, and extensive reaches of rough, rocky land covered with tangled

undergrowth. Two efforts to cross it by the Spanish-Portuguese commission failed because of the difficult character of the country. The district settled by the Jesuits was farther down between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, and missions were also established in Rio Grande and Paraguay. It is true that their first settlements were much further north, in what is now the Brazilian state of Paraná. They established their missions there during the last half of the 16th century, and built the towns of Villa Rica, Ciudad Real and Ontiveros, gathering about them large numbers of Indian converts. Their province, called Guayrá, was practically independent, and through the habits of industry taught the Indians they were prosperous beyond anything then known in South America. Between 1620 and 1650 over twenty of their settlements were destroyed by the Paulistas, and their inhabitants were either carried into slavery or driven into the forest. The Jesuits then resolved to move farther down the Paraná, hoping thus to escape the slave-hunting expeditions from São Paulo. In one of these migrations some 12,000 Indians came down the Paraná in boats, carrying their boats and domestic effects around the great falls of Guayrá (now called Sete Quedas) with incredible hardship, and founding the celebrated missions of Corpus, Loreto and Santa Ana on the Paraná, a long distance below the mouth of the Iguassú. Other settlements quickly followed, all of them further down stream, and some of them in Rio Grande and Paraguay. At the time of their expulsion the Jesuits had thirty-three of these missions, all prosperous and all populated with a happy, contented people. Seven of these missions only were located on the left bank of the Uruguay, in the present state of Rio Grande. There is no record that the Jesuits ever settled in the Brazilian district, erroneously called Misiones, nor that they even halted there on their migrations south to escape the Paulista slave-hunters. We can cordially endorse much that our Buenos Aires colleagues have said about the destruction of these famous missions, but we fail to see how that affects a territory never occupied by them and resembling their once-thriving settlements only in name.

THE events occurring yesterday in Pernambuco will go far toward convincing thoughtful men that popular government in Brazil is quite as impossible as in the Spanish republics of Central and South America. We shall not undertake to discuss the political differences between the governor of that state and the opposition, for there is much in a political contest in every part of the world which can not be harmonized with good order and fair play. Both sides may have been in the wrong, but it is reasonably certain that Governor Barbosa Lima was not in the right. A necessary element in all popular government is a fair election and a general acquiescence in the result. If the election is fairly and honestly conducted, then the defeated party can not complain. The voting has proved that it is in a minority, and it is bound in honor to submit to the domination of the other. Until the next trial of strength comes round, it has the important rôle of a minority, or opposition party to play, and it has a legitimate right to increase its voting strength by seeking new recruits. If the election is not fairly and honestly conducted, however, then bitter recriminations and possibly violence will result. The defeated party will naturally consider itself defrauded, and will seek to attain its ends by irregular means. A fair and honest election, therefore, is one of the essential elements of all popular government. The governor of Pernambuco, however, seems to think otherwise. Himself the protégé of a government of force, installed in his place by violent means, he appears to think that force is a legitimate means for the attainment of all political purposes. His administration has been one endless intrigue. Sometimes he has appeared to be in the right, sometimes in the wrong; but at all times he has not hesitated to employ force to carry out his purposes. The present difficulty seems to have arisen over a municipal election, though the governor is also engaged in an intrigue to secure the adhesion of the state legislature. He has lost the confidence and support

of the people, and he apparently has resolved to defeat the popular will by dishonest means. The election in Pernambuco was called for the 33rd inst., but the governor changed it to the 4th, by what authority we do not know. Being opposed by some of the most popular leaders of the state, such as José Mariano, Martins Junior and José Maria, it was reasonably certain that he would be overwhelmingly defeated. To avert this, his adherents refused to permit the opposition to be represented on the election board's, and the whole police force of the city was called out. While José Maria was yesterday visiting the various voting places, he was suddenly attacked by two police officers named Ottoni and Magno, who treacherously fired upon him. Maria was fatally wounded. The police at once took possession, Maria was thrown out into an open court to die, and all medical aid and friendly assistance were brutally repulsed. An act more cowardly and brutal can not be conceived. It is certainly not what we have a right to expect from a civilized people, and it is infinitely far from what we might expect from a government calling itself republican. If Brazil is to be ruled by intrigue, violence and assassination, then the future is indeed dark. We do not believe that the people are indifferent to these acts of savagery, nor that they are partisans of the policy which has forced military rule upon the country, but the people are timid, vacillating and compromising. They are unwilling to risk their lives and fortunes in an effort to stamp out these abuses. For this reason the future is far from hopeful. Assassinations like that of yesterday in Pernambuco, show us that neither justice, nor mercy, nor semblance of civilized restraint, can be expected from the men who have determined to rule this country by violent means. Until they are overthrown and punished for crimes such as this, there can be no hope for Brazil.

From the *Diário Oficial*, Feb. 27.

#### THE LOAN.

To the President of the Republic.

The national Congress, examining at its last meeting the financial state of the country and seeking to obliterate the heavy burdens entailed by the revolt of part of the navy, empowered the government in Art. 3 of Law No. 265, of December 24th, 1894, to realize financial operations in Brazil and in foreign countries for the purpose of meeting the deficit which may appear in the present fiscal year through inadequacy of revenue, as well as the deficits resulting from the revolt of Sept. 6, 1893, in conformity with the special and supplementary appropriations approved by it, and also for the redemption of the paper money issued after that date.

In harmony with your programme announced to the nation on the 15th of last November, and with the instructions which you have constantly given, the public revenue continues to be collected with the zealous care, and nearly all of the revenue offices show a gratifying increase in their receipts, while in all the branches of the administration there have been displayed a most decided spirit of economy and the utmost respect for the provisions of the budget.

The obligations of the treasury, I can confidently assure you, will continue to be met with unvarying punctuality. Its ordinary resources, however, as Congress in its wisdom foresaw, are not sufficient to meet the responsibilities originating in that disturbed period of our national existence. The treasury estimates show that the fiscal year of 1894 will close with a considerable deficit, as the legislative branch of the government had duly foreseen. From the returns that have thus far been received, the revenue up to December 31st appears to have amounted to 251,000,000\$ and the expenditure to 295,000,000\$.

I am certain that the balance sheets which have not yet come to hand, the receipts for the additional period and the balance of the deposit account will raise the revenue to 279,000,000\$, that is 46,000,000\$ more than the sum of 233,221,890\$ 743 estimated in the budget. The expenditure, however, was fixed at 250,457,008\$52 and, as at the above-mentioned date the actual expenses were known to amount to 295,000,000\$, there appears a difference of 45,000,000\$, which, in view of the great increase in the revenue, would be of no consequence, were it not for the fact that it is necessary to add to the authorities, 1. expenditure special and supplementary appropriations made on the responsibility of the Vice-President of the republic or voted by Congress to the amount of 112,890,507\$921, although some of these appropriations, amounting to 28,200,000\$, are to be used only during the present and next fiscal year.

The greater part of the expenses was met, as you are aware, by the issue of 83,000,000\$ in paper money authorized by Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893, approved by Congress.

To meet the obligations resulting from the revolt and especially to proceed earnestly to the redemption of the paper money issued at that time, the present seems to me a fitting time for appealing to the credit of the country, the government, for the assistance of capital in the terms of the decree which I have the honor of submitting to your approval.

I am convinced that by combining with the programme of economy adopted by the government, unwavering respect for legal prescriptions and the firm and decided resolution of reducing the volume of the currency, the state of the country will constantly improve.

Such were the promises which you made to the nation in the manifesto which you issued and such are the wishes and resolutions of the legislative branch of the government. I expect with full confidence that national capital called to the task of consolidating public credit will respond to your appeal, displaying once more the powerful resources at the disposal of this great country.

Federal Capital, February 25th, 1895.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Rio de Janeiro, February 26th, 1895.  
The minister of finance in execution of Decree No. 1,976, of the 25th inst., resolves:

ARTICLE 1.—At the banks, Republica do Brazil, Nacional Brasileiro, Rural e Hypothecario, Lavourea e Commercio, Commercial and Comercio, there will be opened on the 28th inst. a subscription for a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$ in bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$ and interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable half-yearly.

ART. 2.—The subscription will be closed on the 9th of March.  
ART. 3.—The price of issue will be 95%. The subscription, however, may be made at higher rates, and the subscribers will be classified according to their offers and those who offer most will have preference over the others, between whom will be apportioned the remainder of the loan, provided the whole amount be not taken at rates exceeding 95%.

ART. 4.—Payments will be made in the following manner:  
10% at the time of subscription, including therein the sums offered at over 95%  
15% on April 30;  
20% on July 15;  
25% on August 31;  
25% on October 15.

It is optional with the subscriber to make all or any of the payments at once, in which case he will be allowed interest at the rate of 5% per annum for the respective period.

ART. 5.—At the time of subscription there will be given to the subscriber a provisional receipt which will be replaced by another in due form when the loan is apportioned.

ART. 6.—The subscribers who fail to make their payments when they fall due will pay 10% interest for the delay when it does not exceed 30 days, and if the delay is greater they will lose the right to the payments which they have made.

ART. 7.—The receipts may be transferred by simple endorsement on payment of stamp-tax in proportion to the respective amount.

ART. 8.—The bonds definitely issued may be nominal or payable to bearer. When these bonds are issued they will be duly registered at the sinking fund office.

ART. 9.—Interest on the bonds now issued will count from the first of last January and these bonds will be delivered on or before the 31st day of December of the present year.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

#### DECRETE NO. 1,976 OF FEBRUARY 25, 1895.

Authorizing the minister of finance to contract a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$, to issue for this purpose bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$ and interest of 5% per annum.

The President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, making use of the authorization granted by Law No. 265 of December 24, 1894, Art. 3, No. 2, hereby decrees:

ART. 1.—The minister of finance is authorized to contract a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$ issuing for this purpose bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$.

ART. 2.—The minimum rate at which these bonds are issued will be 95%.

ART. 3.—The payments on this loan will be made in the following manner:

10% at the time of subscription;  
15% on April 30;  
20% on July 15;  
25% on August 31;  
25% on October 15.

Subscribers may make any or all of their payments in advance and in this case will be allowed interest for the respective period at the rate of 5% per annum.

ART. 4.—The bonds may be nominal or payable to bearer.

ART. 5.—Interest on the bonds will be at the rate of 5% per annum payable half-yearly to count from the first of January of the present year.

ART. 6.—The bonds of this loan will have all the privileges and exemptions granted to the bonds now in circulation by the law of November 15, 1897, and by other laws in force.

ART. 7.—Half of the product of the loan will be applied to the redemption of the paper money issued in virtue of Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893.

ART. 8.—The government binds itself to make no other issue of bonds in Brazil for the space of eighteen months counting from this date.

Federal Capital, February 25, 1894, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The port of Las Piedras, to-day known as Oroño, in the district of Colastiné, province of Santa Fé, has been created a port of export.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th confirms the report that a thousand odd men had crossed into Rio Grande, accompanied by the principal revolutionary chief.

—The Argentine government has rescinded the contract entered into on the 7th October, 1890, with Emilio Biecker & Co. for the laying of a cable to Europe via Ascension island. The return of the \$100,000 guarantee deposit will not be made until Congress sanctions the payment.

—Both banks of the Riachuelo, Buenos Aires, are now lighted by electricity, 177 arc lamps of 1200 candle power being used. The total cost of installation was \$34,000 gold and \$66,500 paper, the contractors being the River Plate Electricity Co., of which Mr. W. R. Cassels is manager.

—There were 648 births (94 illegitimate), 68 marriages and 342 deaths in Montevideo during the month of February.

—The health authorities at Buenos Aires are still refusing to publish a daily bulletin of cholera cases. This serves to excite suspicion and to increase the dislike for the health board.

—A Havana telegram from Buenos Aires of the 28th ult., says that cholera, after remaining innocuous for some time, had broken out with redoubled violence, particularly at Rosario and Santa Fé.

—The recent report that Chile had been ordering arms, etc., in Germany, was followed on the 28th ult. by a telegram from Buenos Aires to the effect that it is reported that Argentina is negotiating for 80,000 Mauser rifles.

—We hear that U. S. Minister Buchanan is likely to have better success than his predecessors in negotiating an extradition treaty between his government and that of Argentina; indeed, it seems strange that the matter has been delayed so long. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The terrible condition of the Flores island lazaretto has at last caused the outbreak of some kind of epidemic disease said to resemble cholera. It is no more than one might confidently expect. The wretched filthy condition of the place, and the equally bad treatment accorded by the purveyor, can not fail to produce an epidemic whenever the place becomes crowded. It is a disgrace to Uruguay and to the whole commercial world.

—The further outbreak of cholera in a madhouse, this time in La Plata, seems to prove to the hilt the assertions of some of our colleagues that nothing is more in need of reform, in the name of our common humanity, than the treatment of lunatics in this country. Even in England, revelations more especially as to the working of private asylums, have been discreditable and horrifying. The story of Argentine asylums during this summer tells its own tale. —*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

—As we were afraid, the pretended enquiry by the ministry of war into the loud complaints of bad treatment on Flores island, has proved an utter farce. Instead of sending disinterested persons to investigate the matter and issue an independent report, application was made to the very purveyor and other officials against whom the accusations rested, and their defence, in which they naturally give their own side of the case, is accepted as a satisfactory clearing up of the matter! And the official organs send forth the chant that the lazaretto is little short of paradise! —*Montevideo Times.*

—According to the *Razon* the decision of the government to accept the proposal of Luther & Co. of Germany, to carry out the port studies, was taken last Friday, and was telegraphed the same day to the engineer, Mr. Fogg, representative of the firm, at present in Rio Janeiro, and who will start for Montevideo immediately to sign the contract. There are a few minor differences of detail to be arranged, but it is not anticipated that these will cause any difficulty. The studies are to be completed in 45 days after signing the contract and will be purely hydrographic, for, in order to gain time, the port studies commission will meanwhile commence making the plans of the coasts and banks. The government hopes to be able to inaugurate the actual works of the port on January 1st, 1896. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 15.

—The latest grievance at the Flores lazaretto is that no provisions or parcels whatever are allowed to be sent there from the land; not even a bottle of wine, a basket of fruit, a packet of sweets, or a few delicacies for an ailing person from friends on shore. The unfortunate quarantiners are thus delivered perforce into the harpy clutches of the purveyor and made to pay his exorbitant charges for every extra "they may require from the poor and insufficient fare he provides them. And what is worse, the port and maritime officials support him in this iniquitous monopoly by prohibiting the transport of parcels to the island. Perhaps they have interested reasons for doing so. It is very shameful—but so is the whole arrangement. The quarantine regulations of this part of the world, take them altogether, would not disgrace the rudest tribe of Central Africans. When will civilization arise to sweep them away? —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 16.

—General attention was attracted at the opening of the Chambers on Friday by the entirely unusual display of force and precaution. The Plaza Constitution was occupied by the police and no groups allowed to form. Soldiers or armed police occupied all the entrances to the Plaza and the neighboring streets, the rural mounted police, 200 men were ready to call, and the garrison regiments took to quarters. Similar precautions were taken in the Congress building, where a cordon of soldiers and detectives formed a close guard round the President and his companions, and, contrary to custom, no strangers whatever were allowed to enter to witness the proceedings. It was also noted, not without amusement, that that highly unpolymorphic character Dr. Julio Herrera drove up to the Congress with a rifle by his side in the carriage! Every one naturally asked what all these precautions were for, and of what the government was afraid—beyond the visions of a guilty conscience. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 17.

—The sickness for which our friends on the other side of the estuary are applying to us all the rigors of quarantine is most eccentric in its manifestations. While here in the city a few, very few, isolated cases occur, it has burst out with relative violence in Mercedes, and one or two camps to us, and in one or two of the madhouses here and in La Plata, from which it disappears again with almost equal abruptness. Whether it be Asiatic cholera or not, it is plain that it is virulent in individual cases, but almost non-infectious, and it is plainly ridiculous, from a scientific point of view, for the Oriental government to persist in practically closing the port against us, since eight days' quarantine in such a pest-hole as Flores island is clearly prohibitive. We see by the papers that Brazil and Argentina have almost resolved to abolish quarantine between the two countries, and to adopt the English system of a few hours' observation and isolation of sick persons. We hope this may be tried in our case, and we suppose that Montevideo will shut out both her neighbors and sulk it temperately by herself. And joy go with her. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 16.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Bahia telegrams of the 28th report rains throughout the interior, by which the severity of the *secca* has been mitigated.

—A tram ran over a child of five years in São Paulo on the 27th ult., but without injuring it. The driver promptly ran away and concealed himself. He had never failed before.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 4th notes the arrival there of 15,000 Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, 4,000 lances and 600 barrels of powder. The regulars are to be armed with the new rifles.

—We are advised that the fever in Santos is confined almost wholly to the immigrants and new arrivals. The weather is exceptionally cool and the conditions are not at all favorable to an epidemic of fever.

—A Havana telegram from Montevideo on the 28th says: — "Apparicio Saravia, Torquato Severo, and numerous exiled officers of the Brazilian navy, only yesterday invaded the state of Rio Grande do Sul with a strong force, there being, it is reported, great enthusiasm among the invaders."

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Bahia on the 28th ult. The cruiser is out on a practice cruise, and was originally ordered to call nowhere. These orders were subsequently modified so as to permit a call at Bahia. We are now interested to see how much of this practice cruise will be spent in that port.

—At a meeting held by the opposition party in S. Paulo on the 3rd inst. there was chosen an executive committee composed of five members. It is stated that another meeting will soon be held for the purpose of adopting a programme, which, it is supposed, will be favorable to parliamentary government.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th says that the revolutionists in Rio Grande have created import and export duties on the Uruguayan frontier, collecting 15% on all bills of merchandise, and on cattle passing into Uruguay 25% per head if for killing, and \$1000 per head if for stock-raising. A considerable sum has already been collected, and that, too, not far from Livramento.

—On Carnival Sunday to policemen entered a restaurant in Barra do Piraty and called for food and drink. They were served like any one else. They then demanded the change for a note they had not paid, and when the proprietor refused to comply with the requisition they drew their swords and began striking right and left, crying "kill the Gallegos!" Several people were cut and bruised. Although complaint was made, the men have not been punished for the assault.

—The complication growing out of election scandals in Pernambuco, is becoming interesting. On the 1st the newly-elected senators appeared in the ante-room of the state senate, but refused the invitation of the old senators to come in and present their diplomas. They soon retired to a separate room where they proceeded to organize a little senate by themselves. It is reported that they propose to take the senate hall by assault, which means, of course, that the older senators are to be expelled.

—There were 86 marriages, 524 births and 487 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of January. Among the latter were 12 from typhoid fever, 15 from cholera, 16 from diverse fevers, 22 from pulmonary consumption, etc. In Santos the deaths numbered 120 of which 22 were from yellow fever. In Campinas there were 153 deaths, in Sorocaba 49, in Pindamonhangaba 70 (3 from cholera and 3 from typhoid), in Guaratinguetá 91, and in Rio Claro 45. The state health authorities of São Paulo are making a praiseworthy attempt to obtain and publish vital statistics.

—Carnival passed off exceptionally well in Santos, notwithstanding the fact that there were 80 cases of fever in town. The fever is said to be declining, however, and that is the reason why two Britishers concluded to celebrate the two events in a manner suitable to the occasion. They took a modest little dinner, just to give the right kind of a foundation for the approaching jubilation. Then they thoroughly sampled everything drinkable in the establishment, by way of showing their impartiality. And then they broke a few things to prove that their enthusiasm was genuine. The bill reads as follows: Dinners 68000; wines 86500; breakages 15800; total 107800. There is something genuine in a dinner like that, and no one but a thorough Britisher could meet its requirements.

—The *Journal do Brasil* of this morning publishes a mysterious incident which occurred in São Paulo on Carnival Sunday (24th February). The governor of the state, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, was at the Hotel de França, where he met the commandant of the 3rd artillery, Col. Ricardo Fernandes da Silva. The latter faulted the governor, and then informed him that he proposed to depose him, and would at once go with his troops. The governor then called on the military commandant of the district, Col. Pires Ferreira, and related the incident, placing the police force at his orders. Col. Pires Ferreira at once took measures to suppress the threatened revolt, calling out a part of the police force and placing his guns in an advantageous position. He then invited Col. Fernandes to call on him at headquarters. When the latter appeared, he was promptly arrested, and was then sent down to Rio de Janeiro to answer for his conduct before the minister of war. The *Journal*'s informant says that the incident was part of a general plot, originating in Rio de Janeiro, and that its ultimate purpose is to prepare the way for a man who is to be the "savior of the situation."

## DISORDERS IN PERNAMBUCO.

Yesterday Pernambuco was the scene of a serious disturbance, promoted by the police, which resulted in the assassination of Dr. José Maria de Albuquerque, a well-known editor of *A Província* and one of the political chiefs of the state.

The occasion was that of a municipal election which had been changed from March 30th to yesterday. According to telegrams received, the opposition was certain of winning the election. The government partisans, however, refused to permit the opposition to have representatives on the election board, as required by law, and the police was called out to protect them against any popular movement. The opposition, however, had been instructed to avoid all violence and disturbance, and to protest against all efforts to deprive the voters of their legal rights.

About 11.30 a. m. Dr. José Maria arrived at the 16th section, where he found that the opposition representative had been excluded from the board. While protesting against this violence, Cols. Ottoni and Magno, commanding officers in the state police force, rode up accompanied by a detachment of mounted police. Without a word of warning they fired upon Maria and his friends, Maria falling severely wounded. They then cleared the place, the wounded man was thrown out into the gutter, and none of his friends were allowed to approach him. Several doctors had also offered their services, which were refused. It is said that Dr. José Maria lived three hours in this condition.

Ottoni then rode about the streets with a drawn revolver, accompanied by a strong force of cavalry, threatening and insulting the populace. The business houses promptly closed their doors and general consternation reigned.

It is said that the opposition had really carried the election, but it is expected that the government will have its own partisans declared elected. The feeling against Gov. Barboza Lima is intense, but as he has a strong police force behind him, with plenty of ammunition, he will probably have his own way.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Of all the facts embraced in the history of Brazil there is none which calls forth greater admiration than the gallantry, determination and tenacity with which the people of Rio Grande do Sul are defending their rights and liberties in an unequal struggle in which the whole power of Brazil has illegitimately been brought to bear against them. Time and again the usurping governor Julio de Castilhos and his partisans have announced that the revolution was at its last gasp, and the announcement has almost invariably been followed by some new victory of the revolutionists.

For sometime past there have been roaming at will over the state bands of revolutionists, some of which have penetrated almost to the very gates of the capital.

It is now stated that new bands under Aparicio Saravia, Raphael Cabeda, Torquato Severo and others have just entered the state, some of them passing within a short distance of Santa Anna do Livramento, where there was a large garrison of government troops. According to recent telegrams Col. Sampaio, the commander of that garrison, who had set out at the head of the 5th regiment of cavalry and 21st battalion of state troops, had been met and defeated by the revolutionists, losing 600 men in his march, wounded and captured. Fifty of his men succeeded in escaping and returned to Livramento, reporting that Sampaio himself has been either captured or killed. It is also stated that Gen. Menna Barreto has been defeated at some point between Caverna and Alegria.

From a statement made to the press of this city by the war department on the 3rd inst., it appears that on the 25th ult. Sampaio, after separating from the main body of his force was proceeding on his way to Caceres with a little over one hundred men, when he was surprised by a revolutionary force said to number about 700. Sampaio was wounded in the hand and his escort was dispersed, some of his men returning to Santa Anna do Livramento, while he himself succeeded in reaching Porto Alegre on the night of the 2nd inst.

Telegrams of yesterday's date from Montevideo to the *Jornal do Commercio* state that Sampaio had about 200 men, and that he lost over 20,000 in cash and his baggage. The commander of the 21st battalion had arrived at Livramento, and had, it is said, been arrested. New invasions of the state are also reported.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Christoval tram company carried 218,047 passengers during the three days of Carnival, against 203,215 in 1893.

—The French line from Paranaguá to Curitiba, Paraná, has been authorized to purchase four American locomotives to substitute four others out of service.

—It is nothing new for an "express train" on the Central to be from one to two hours late. The disorganization of the service has reached a point where it must be considered a personal misfortune to be obliged to travel over this road.

—At the request of the minister of war, the director of the Central railway on the 2nd inst. dispensed with the services of the military officers attached to the road, who had completed one year of instruction. In the Central railway, then, considered a part of the military establishment of Brazil?

—The minister of industry visited the locomotive repair shops at Engenho de Dentro on the 2nd inst., and remarked on the insufficient space accorded to this service. Had the minister inquired into the time which the locomotives are kept waiting for repairs, he would have concluded, we are certain, that it is more energy and skill, rather than more space, that are wanted. There is no advantage in keeping locomotives waiting two or three years for repairs, when two or three weeks work would make them ready for service.

—Two Baldwin locomotives for the Central railway arrived here on the 28th ult., on the *Thomas J. Stewart*.

—The tramway traffic of three companies of this city covers the enormous aggregate of 43,000,000 passengers a year. Of this total the Jardim Botânico lines carried 17,000,000, the S. Christoval 19,000,000, and the Villa Isabel 7,000,000. The number carried by the Carris Urbanos lines, which will considerably exceed that of the Villa Isabel lines, is not given. One favorable feature for the companies in this city is the circumstance that but few are willing to walk, if they can avoid it. It is a common thing to see persons take a tram to go the distance of one block.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Riachuelo* left Toulon for Marseilles on the 27th ult.

—The Italian cruiser *Liguria*, 2,300 tons, 15 guns and 4 machine guns, arrived at this port on the 27th ult.

—A police soldier robbed a girl of 10\$ on the evening of the 28th, and was very properly locked up for it. A little severer punishment would not be amiss.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* is informed that Gen. Frederico Solon intends to ask this month to be placed on the retired list. Another daily says that he is leaving Rio this month on an important government commission.

—A Havas telegram of the 3rd inst. from Buenos Aires says that the epidemic of cholera is increasing in Rosario where 20 fatal cases had occurred within the preceding 24 hours. Another telegram of yesterday's date says that there had been 18 new cases and 12 deaths from cholera in Rosario.

—There were 44 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the month of February. In the same month of 1894 the total from the disease was 1,350. Of the deaths during the past month, 11 occurred in private houses, 4 in the Misericórdia and the remainder in the S. Sebastião hospital. No cases have thus far been treated at the Strangers' Hospital.

—The newly-born friendliness for Brazil which the Argentine sanitary authorities are displaying, fills us with amazement. Barely a year ago they quarreled with Uruguay because the latter hesitated to impose quarantines against Brazil; now they are in the same temper because Uruguay wishes to increase the quarantine against Brazil while Argentina wishes to abolish it!

—Dr. Francisco Tavares, brother of Gen. Tavares, one of the leaders of the Rio Grande revolutionists, had an interview on Saturday with Congressman Francisco Glycerio and it is reported that in a few days he will call on President Prudente de Moraes. Dr. Tavares has recently arrived from the River Plate with the object, it is supposed, of ascertaining the President's views in regard to putting an end to the war in Rio Grande.

—A private letter from the south makes the following serious accusation:—"There are some commanders of the national guard who concede exemption from service to the guards who pay 20\$000 a month and surrender the pay which belongs to them. Meanwhile neither the monthly payment of 20\$000 nor the amount of their regular pay, is received by the public treasury." The *Jornal* suggests that the minister of war should open a rigid investigation into this charge.

—The *Razon* of Montevideo publishes a charge that letters are still violated in the Rio de Janeiro post-office. One letter recently received there, postmarked February 7th at Rio de Janeiro, was not only opened, but an enclosed letter addressed to a naval officer was also opened. Surely the present government is not authorizing this shameful practice. Nothing better could have been expected of the men who violated all precepts of honor and decency during the last administration, but we are now under a new regime and are assured of all our rights and privileges—one of which is the inviolability of private correspondence.

—We have seen no notice in the papers of the following very amusing carnival costume. Perhaps its significance escaped the hasty observer. A very erect figure, wearing a frock coat and broad-brimmed hat, hair brushed outwards as though for ventilation, an enormous bone under one arm and a cage of worms, resembling earth-worms, and labelled *bacilli virgides*, suspended from the other, walking slowly and deliberately up the street as though unconscious of the admiring throng about him, and reading a paper whose title was concealed but which displayed the words "largest circulation in South America." The first man who guesses the character may have one of the worms.

—Some time ago a poor girl of 16 years of age was employed in the family of a physician residing in Laranjeira. She suddenly disappeared, and every effort of her own family to find her proved unavailing. At the doctor's house where she had been employed, it was said that she had been carried off by a man formerly employed there as a coachman. A few days ago the unhappy girl was found in the Misericórdia maternity hospital, where she was interrogated. She says that the doctor in whose family she was employed, was the author of her shame, and that the flight with the coachman was arranged to protect the said doctor from exposure. The courts should see to it now that he is protected in another way.

—The *Jornal* of Saturday relates that the lady mentioned in the *Gazeta* of the preceding day as a victim of the violence of the sanitary authorities who insist on removing her to the Jurubá lazaretto because of their disordered suspicions, died on the 1st inst. with *puerperal fever*. She was in a delicate state and should not have been disturbed. The *Jornal* says this is the result of the alarming reports propagated in regard to cholera, and asks if something can not be done to restrain the raids of our so-called sanitary authorities. In this nearly the whole press of Rio de Janeiro will gladly join. More harm is being done by the sanitary commissions than possibly could be done by the disease they suppose themselves to be fighting.

—The sessions of the so-called normal school of this city were reopened on the 2nd inst.

—The credentials of the British and Uruguayan ministers are to be presented to President Prudente de Moraes this week.

—Instead of retiring from service General Frederico Solon left for Mato Grosso on the 3rd inst. to take command of the 7th military district.

—It is said that the supreme military tribunal is in favor of the restoration of the professors arbitrarily dismissed from the Escola Militar by the last government.

—It was more than amusing to read the condemnation of Argentine sanitary abuses in the *Pais* of Sunday. There is not the slightest doubt that our neighbors deserve every word of it, and more; then but why should the pot call the kettle black? —According to the *Pais* and his twin brother, the *Diario*, an epidemic of cholera *de pais* has appeared in the lunatic asylum, where 20 fatal cases have already occurred. Would it not be well to have the opinion of some trustworthy physician on these cases.

—Great Scott! It seems to have been decided to send a commission on a man of war to convey the thanks of the Brazilian republic to President Cleveland for his decision on the *Misones* question! Grover will wish he had never been born.

—The Argentine health board has asked the government to suppress the quarantine imposed on vessels from Europe and Brazil, inflicting five days only on those having cases of fever. The board also asks for the denunciation of the convention celebrated with Uruguay.

—An ex-naval cadet was insulted and even attacked by a party of young blackguards on the purpose of a party of young blackguards on the 28th ult. Various spectators protested against the aggression, and the cadet himself kept silent, but this only served to infuriate the so-called "patriots" the more, so they proceeded to use their canes on the youth.

—On Friday Minister Thomson called on Dr. Antonio Glynnth, minister of industry, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Brazil will be represented at the Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta. It is understood that the answer of the minister was favorable and that Mr. Thompson will shortly send to the minister of foreign affairs the necessary official invitation.

—On the 10th inst. the Congresso de Beneficência Prudente de Moraes is to make a grand demonstration in honor of the President of the republic in token of its approval of his policy of respecting the rights and liberties of the people, which had been completely set at naught by the administration of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto. For this purpose a procession, in which 22 associations and eight bands of music have already expressed their intention of taking part, is expected, it is expected, will be attended by a large concourse of people, will set out at 2 o'clock p. m. from Praça Quinze de Novembro (Largo do Paço) and proceed to the Itamaraty palace, where on its arrival the directors of the Congresso de Beneficência, at the instance of the Associação Promotora da Libertação da Pátria, will deliver to Dr. Prudente de Moraes a petition asking for the cessation of the war in Rio Grande do Sul. We are informed that copies of this petition have been placed by the Congresso de Beneficência at the offices of the daily papers for the purpose of receiving signatures.

## BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual General Meeting for the passing of accounts, election of Committee and transaction of other business, will be held on Friday 8th inst., at 4.30 p. m., at the premises of the Library 113 King's Road, Chelsea. Shareholders and Subscribers are earnestly requested to attend.

—The new municipal council was formally opened on the 4th inst.

—The *New York Times* of Sunday, January 27th, gives a sketch and portrait of President Prudente de Moraes, Vice President Manoel Victorino and each member of the cabinet.

—We regret to learn that no improvement is apparent in the results of surgical operations at the Misericórdia. Gangrene and blood-poisoning are so common that we fail to understand the indifference of medical men in regard to it.

—On Saturday last the President did not go up to Petropolis, as he is accustomed to do. Yesterday he remained in his private residence, and there was no cabinet meeting. It is said that he is slightly indisposed.

—We regret to hear (through Havas) that Tsar Nicholas has caught cold. Perhaps he was indiscreet enough to sit in a draught. If the Tsarina will just give him a mustard foot bath, a hot Scotch, and then warm his flannel nightshirt before sending him to bed, he will probably come out all right to-morrow. If his throat is sore, Alix might wrap one of her old stockings around his neck. If these remedies are insufficient, we trust the Havas people will not hesitate to advise us so that we may think of other valuable methods of treatment.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Bollettino da Comissão Geographica e Geologica do Rio Parana*, No. 10, treating on synonyms of the popular names of indigenous plants; by Alberto Löffgren. São Paulo, 1895. An effort to unite and compare the popular names of indigenous plants, which at present vary widely in different parts of the state. The work is one of very great importance, as the Commission has evidently found in its reports to describe the natural products of the state.

*Agenda da A. Americana*, Santos, 1895. A handy little volume issued by Messrs. Weismann & Co., containing a calendar for the year, time tables, exchange tables, etc.

*Relatório da Comissão Exploradora do Planalto Central do Brasil*; by L. Cruz, chief of the commission. Rio de Janeiro, H. Lombaerts & Co., 1894. This highly important work, consisting of text and atlas in two separate volumes, is one of the most important contributions to the geography of Brazil which has appeared for some time. It treats of an exploration of the central plateau of Goiaz for the purpose of locating a suitable site for the future capital of Brazil, which it has been determined to build somewhere near the geographical

center of the country. The locality selected for this purpose is that part of the great central plateau of Brazil lying in the state of Goiaz near the Serra dos Pyrenéus and between the head waters of the Tocantins, Paraná and S. Francisco rivers. The distance from Rio de Janeiro, according to Dr. Cruz, is about 970 kilometres in a straight line, which can be reached by a railway of about 1,200 kilometres in length. The site selected was formerly known as Julgado de Meia Ponte, and was described by Castelnuovo as possessing an exceptionally uniform and healthy climate. Its name has now been changed to the rather unsatisfactory one of Pyrenópolis. The altitude of this place was determined to be 740 metres above the sea level, and the highest peak of the neighboring Pyrenéus 1,385 metres. The country is thinly wooded, traversed by small rivers and possesses an exceptionally fine climate.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The steamer *Amazonas* left Genoa on the 3rd inst. with 1,500 emigrants for São Paulo.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal tribunal has decreed the judicial liquidation of the Banco Auxiliador.

—A Maceió telegram of the 25th ult. says the intendente of that city had sanctioned the law authorizing a contract with Messrs. Martins & Maylart, of Bahia, for the drainage of Maceió. —The petition and documents for the judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brasileiro, navigation company, were presented to the civil and criminal tribunal on the 1st inst. by Dr. José da Silva Costa.

—The exports of rubber from Pará in January amounted to 1,392,103 kilos, of which 899,885 were gathered in the state of Pará, and 522,518 in Amazonas. The total exportation during January, 1894, amounted to 1,633,799 kilos.

—The telegraph department has just created a local telegraphic service, which is denominated "urbanos." The district includes all the stations in this city and Niterói, and the charge will be 500 reis for 20 words and 200 reis for each extra 10 words, or fraction of 10 words. If the messages are delivered the same day, the service will be a great convenience.

—We regret to say that the complaints against the post-offices are producing very little effect. All sorts of blunders are made daily, particularly in the distribution of the mails. A short time ago we complained because a registered letter was delivered to another party and we were assured that the offending clerk would be punished, but so far as we can see no one has interfered with him. It is apparently useless to complain.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The January receipts of the Bahia custom house were 1,983,453\$871.

—The *tribunal de contas* has approved an appropriation of 1,000,000\$ for extensions of the Central railway during the current year.

—The 1894 receipts of the Bahia custom-house amounted to 20,575,312\$408, against 19,244,671\$166 in 1893.

—The January receipts of the Ceará custom-house were 338,615\$044, against 240,535\$457 in the same month of 1894.

—The Porto Alegre custom-house yielded 8,309,298\$579 during the year 1894, or 2,705,736\$890 in excess of the preceding year's receipts.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 1,270,146\$869, against 975,024\$701 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 150,936\$722, or 39,404\$855 in excess of those of February, 1894.

—The public subscriptions yesterday to the new internal loan brought the aggregate up to 80,608,000\$. The list will be closed on the 9th.

—The receipts of the Manaus custom-house for the six months ending December 31st last were 4,663,792\$402, against 2,777,719\$903 in the same period of 1893.

—It is said that the applications for apolices of the new loan amounted to 49,000,000\$ the first day in this capital. In São Paulo they amounted to 2,080,000\$.

—It is telegraphed that the February receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 2,824,528\$665, against 1,999,077\$707 in the same month of last year.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 28th ult. says that the custom-house receipts there for February amounted to 1,192,195\$117, and in Rio Grande to 923,000\$.

—The January receipts of the Paranaguá custom-house amounted to 161,367\$445, of which 107,032\$743 were from the scheduled import duties, and 54,356\$578 from the surtaxes on the same.

—The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphed on the 28th that the advance of the new internal loan in Brazil had produced a good impression there, and that Brazilian stocks had accordingly improved.

—The *tribunal de contas* has approved the mileage expenses for the return of the *Misones* arbitration commission from Washington, amounting in all to 22,500\$. There are five members of the commission contemplated, the allowances ranging from 7,500\$ down to 2,500\$.

—Some of our colleagues are registering the guarantee offered by six local banks for the new loan, as a subscription. This is a mistake. We do not understand that these banks have formally subscribed this amount and paid in the required 10 per cent. They simply guarantee the issue, and will be called upon to make good any deficiency.

—Telegrams received on the 1st say that the Banco Aliança do Porto had opened subscription lists in Lisbon and Oporto for the new Brazilian loan. This is done in accordance with an arrangement with the Banco da República. When we recall the abuse heaped upon the Portuguese, and remember that diplomatic relations with Portugal have now been suspended many months, we are simply stupefied to hear of such a step as this. It would seem full time for the resumption of diplomatic relations.



List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 3rd March, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons	Master	Entered	From	Consignees
American	lug Moses B. Tower	601	Freitas	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order
do	bk Edm. Phenny	714	Young	Feb. 25	Rosario S. Fé	L. Campos
do	lug Cape News	167	Meek	27	Baltimore	Wilson Sons & Co.
do	ship Granis State	167	Eiget	28	New-York	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
do	lug T. I. Stewart	841		28	New-York	C. G. C. e Industria
do	ship Con.	1417		28	Panama	C. Industrial
Argentine	alp Felix	137	Silva	Jan. 5	Santos	To order
do	bk Onar Odh.	514	Marat	Feb. 20	Rosario S. Fé	Assumpção & Co.
Austrian	bk Jorel	490	Braz	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.
British	ship Royal Forth	2988	Cooner	Dec. 15	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do	ship Leinie Burill	1288	Mc Lauchlin	15	New-York	Gas Co.
do	bk County of Angleson	785	Lewis	25	do	do
do	bk Noddleburn	1053	Mann	25	do	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	ship Stanley	1093	Eiget	25	do	do
do	ship Domin	2970	Meredith	25	do	do
do	ship Zuleika	1093	W. Wilson	25	do	do
do	ship Crodolite	2400	W. Wilson	25	do	do
do	ship Monrovia	1457	Duff	25	do	do
do	bk Rydalme	1240	Bernard	25	do	do
do	ship Jane Bunt	1835	Scobey	25	do	do
do	bk Lowber Castle	184	Lockhart	25	do	do
do	bk Tongate	949	Romeril	25	do	do
do	bk Maiden City	1197	Montgomery	25	do	do
do	ship Cinchich Castle	1071	Par. J	25	do	do
do	ship Alexander Yeats	1386	Drummer	25	do	do
do	ship Erin's Isle	1715	Dur	25	do	do
do	lg Ruda	519	C. on	25	do	do
do	bk Birman Wood	1061	Smith	25	do	do
do	bk Flora	970	Olsen	25	do	do
do	bk Scammel Brothers	1145	Mc Farlane	25	do	do
do	bk Commopie	174	Le Brocq	25	do	do
do	lg Zingara	330	Gough	25	do	do
do	ship White Wings	1371	Leunovon	25	do	do
do	ship Marple	1007	Dixon	25	do	do
do	ship Blythwood	899	Pritchard	25	do	do
do	bk Katharine	1639	Gardner	25	do	do
do	ship Duncum	879	Boulanger	25	do	do
do	bk Juba	1801	P. net	25	do	do
do	ship Westway	270	Westway	25	do	do
do	lg Persia	578	M. colin	25	do	do
do	ship Z. King	1897	G. M.	25	do	do
do	lg Grenada	625	Garden	25	do	do
do	bk J. H. Mc Laren	710	Wilkins	25	do	do
do	ship Equator	1288	Robinson	25	do	do
do	ship M. Taylor	1398	Hibbanc	25	do	do
do	ship Yarmouth	1250	Look	25	do	do
Danish	ugn Union	149	P. skersen	Jan. 2	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.
do	lg Faro	227	Mortensen	Feb. 16	San Nicolas	Gudgion & Co.
do	bk Auger	297	Lauritzen	21	Wistly	F. P. Passos
do	bk Sophie	257	Soares	23	Hamburg	Chr. Heckscher & Co.
German	ship Kilo	1596	Wittmus	Jan. 12	Cardiff	Max. Notlmann & Co.
do	bk Helwig	235	Joles	12	Paraguai	Clemente Neidhart
do	bk Helwig	346	Schist	13	Paraguai	Clemente Neidhart
Italian	bk Scottish Prince	636	Mezzano	Mch. 2	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co.
Norwegian	ugn Solweig	296	Andersen	May 4	Macahé	To order
do	bk Mammy	329	Christensen	Dec. 25	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria
do	bk Leide	329	Km Sen	25	Cardiff	do
do	ship Phos	1551	Jo inston	25	do	do
do	bk Ræckel	339	Bor. m	25	Hamburg	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do	Carl Pehl	971	J. Olsen	25	do	To order
do	bk Price Amadeo	1520	Steen	25	do	Herm Stoltz & Co.
do	ugn Vigor	291	Leussen	25	do	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	ship Frank Carville	1408	Olsen	25	do	C. G. C. e Industria
do	bk Alba	323	Omni-rden	25	do	do
do	lg Lima	297	Shaal-en	25	do	do
do	bk White Rose	297	Arore	25	do	do
do	bk P. nce George	478	Johnansen	25	do	do
do	bk Elmwood	344	Foss	25	do	do
do	ship Australia	1803	Frantzen	25	do	do
Portuguese	bk Fernando	733	Oliveira	Jan. 25	Valencia	Macedo Junior & Co.
do	bk Margarida	393	Souza	Feb. 4	Operto	J. J. Gonçalves & Co.
do	bk Vasco da Gama	450	Reis	9	do	Costa Simões & Co.
do	lug Argos	199	Almeida	14	Aracaju	C. Comercio Nacionl
Russian	bk Paul	741	Johnsen	Feb. 2	Hamburg	Herm Stoltz & Co.
do	bk Australia	912	Edler	2	Bunswik	Guimaries & Co.
Swedish	bk Nordsjerman	688	Sudvall	Jan. 28	Hamburg	Herm Stoltz & Co.
do	bk Albert Ehrenhard	393	Beraton	28	do	To order
do	bk Tyro	891	Bokberg	28	do	do
do	lug Suez	497	Nygren	28	do	do

Banks.

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Capital £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up „ 800,000  
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Branches at:

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Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

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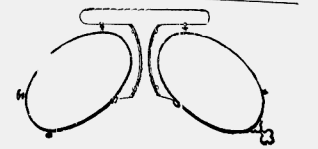
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Date	Steamer	Destination
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Galileo	30th "

\* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

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Rosse	15th March.
-------	-------------

## For Liverpool

Garrick	18th March.
---------	-------------

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-  
Coast Ports:

Canova (new)	28th March.
--------------	-------------

## For Santos:

Coleridge	6th March.
Bellova	6th "
Galileo	9th "

Intended sailings from Santos for  
New York:

Leibnitz	1st March.
Coleridge	9th "
Biele	12th "
Galileo	20th "

## For New Orleans

Rosse	12th March.
-------	-------------

Intended sailings from Victoria for  
New York:

Hogarth	25th March.
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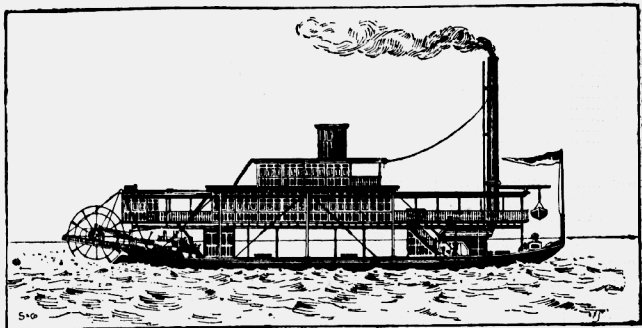
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